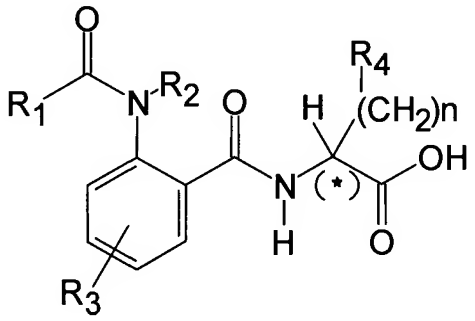
AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

LISTING OF CLAIMS:

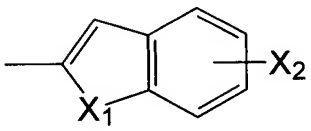
1. (Original) Compounds which can be represented by the below indicated general formula (I) and in which:

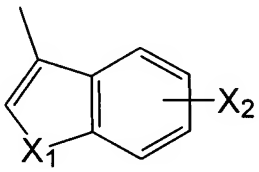


(I)

n is a whole number lying between 0 and 7;

R_1 is chosen independently from the groups:





in which X_1 is chosen independently from S, O, NR_2 and X_2 is a group chosen independently from: H, C_1-C_4 linear or branched alkile, F, Cl, CF_3, OCH_3, OC_2H_5, CN;

R_2 is chosen independently from H or CH_3;

R_3 is chosen independently from H, CH_3, F, Cl, CF_3, OCH_3;

R_4 is chosen independently from the groups: H, -S-(CH_2)m-R_5, -SO_2-(CH_2)m-R_5 (n different from 0) in which m is a whole number lying between 0 and 2, a branched alkyl group formed by 3-6 carbon atoms, a cyclo alkyl formed by 3-10 carbon atoms, a cyclo alkanyl formed by 4-6 carbon atoms, the group 1 or 2 -adamantile, a simple or mono- or bi-substituted phenyl group, in which the substituents can be chosen independently from halogens, a linear alkyl group formed by 1-3 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl group formed by 3-6 carbon atoms, an alkoxylic group formed by 1-3 carbon atoms, -NO_2, -CF_3, -CN;
R_5 is chosen from the groups: H, a linear alkyl group formed by 1-3 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl group formed by 3-6 carbon atoms, a cyclo alkyl formed by 3 up to 10 carbon atoms, the group 1 or 2 -adamantile, a simple or mono- or bi-substituted phenyl group in which the substituents can be chosen independently from halogens, a linear alkyl group from 1 to 3 carbon atoms, a branched alkyl group formed by 3-6 carbon atoms, an alkoxylic group formed by 1-3 carbon atoms, -NO_2, -CF_3, -CN, and their pharmaceutically acceptable salts; the stereo chemical chiral centre, indicated with an asterisk (*) in formula (I) can be R (Rectus), racemic [R (Rectus), S (Sinister)] or S (Sinister).

2. (Original) Compounds according to Claim 1 of general formula (I), simple or as salts, in which R_1 is the group 2-indolyl simple or independently substituted in position 1 with the methyl group or in position 5 with the flouro group.

3. (previously presented): Compound according to Claim 1, in which R_2 and R_3 are H.

4. (previously presented): Compound according to Claim 1, in which n is 1 or 2 and R_4 is the simple phenyl group or phenyl group substituted with the methyl, flouro or methoxy groups.

5. (previously presented): Compound according to Claim 1, in which the stereochemistry of the chiral centre marked with an asterisk (*) in (I) is R (Rectus) or RS (raceme).

6. (Original) Compounds according to Claim 1 of general formula (I), simple or as salts, in which R_1 is the group 2-indolyl, either simple or independently substituted in position 1 with the methyl group or in position 5 with the flouro group, R_2 and R_3 are H, n is 1 or 2, R_4 is the simple phenyl group or the phenyl group substituted with the methyl, flouro or methoxy groups and the stereochemistry of the chiral centre marked with an asterisk (*) in (I) is R (Rectus), or RS (raceme).

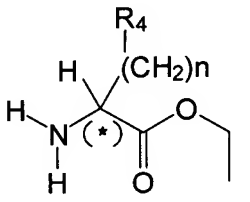
7. (previously presented): Pharmaceutical preparation including as active substance at least one of the compounds according to any of Claim 1 or a pharmaceutical acceptable salt thereof.

Claims 8-11: (canceled).

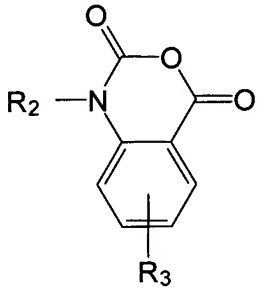
12. (Original) Process for the preparation of a derivative of the general formula (I) in which R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 and n are as defined in Claim 1 and in which the substitutents on the chiral centre marked with an asterisk (*) have the configuration R, S

or (R,S) (raceme), which comprise the operations of:

a) Reacting in stiochiometric ratio the hydrochloride of the ethyl ester of the amino acids of formula (V) in which n and R_4 have the above indicated definition and have the chiral centre in the desired configuration, with the isatoic anhydride of formula (IV) suitably substituted with R_2 and R_3 in which R_2 and R_3 have the above indicated definition, in the presence of a tertiary amine such as, for example, triethylamine, in an inert solvent and at a temperature lying

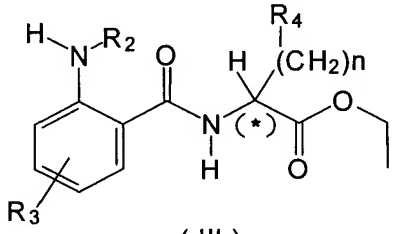


(V)



(IV)

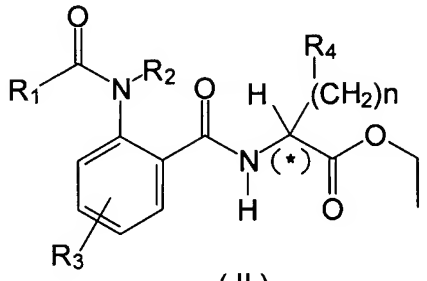
between +10°C and the boiling temperature of the solvent, to give the N-anthranoyl -amino acid ethyl esters of formula (III).



(III)

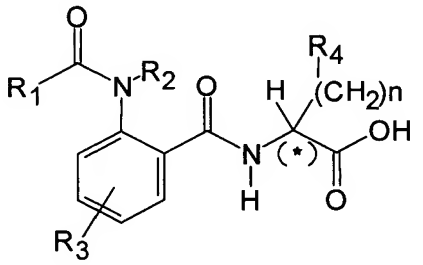
b) Reacting the anthranilic derivatives of formula (III), in which n, R_2, R_3 and R_4 have the above indicated definition, with an equivalent quantity of an acyl chloride of formula R_1-COCl, in which R_1 has the above indicated definition, preferably in pyridine and at a temperature lying between 0°C and +30°C and

recovering from the reaction mixture the acyl derivatives of formula (II).



(II)

c) Hydrolising the esters of formula (II), in which n, R_1, R_2, R_3, and R_4 have the above indicated definition, in an inert solvent (such as tetrahydrofuran for example) with an aqueous solution of a strong inorganic base (such as lithium hydroxide) for a period of time lying between 4 and 48 hours. After evaporation of the solvent and acidification, recovering from the reaction mass the derivatives of the anthranylic acid of formula (I).



(I)

in which n R_1, R_2, R_3 and R_4 have the above indicated definition and with the chiral centre in the desired configuration. The final compounds of formula (I) are isolated as such or as

pharmaceutically acceptable salts and purified by conventional methods.